# SYRUP FIGS.

### Never Imitated in Quality. .

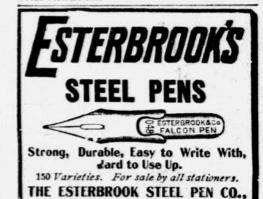
#### An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the syscleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds. headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and euabling one to evercome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal of the remedy are obtained from senna the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its teneficial effects and to avoid imitations. please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

## California Fig Syrup Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL LOUISVILLE, KY.



#### WAYS OF HUNTING SPIDERS. Build Rafts to Seek Their Prey on the Water.

The wolf spider spins no web, but stalks its prey-hence its name. It takes the precaution to spin a thread before leaping after anything, so that in event of falling when crawling over a mirror and fall into a fury at finding itself balked.

The trapdoor spider builds its nest in the door, which opens upward, is of the thickest, finest silk, with an outer coat of earth and small pebbles, to make it indistinguishable from the surrounding surface.

Water spiders lash together with their best silk rafts of dead leaves, upon which they float in pursuit of water insects. But the rafts do not compare with their nests. which are egg-shaped, lined with the finest waterproof web and buoyed with clusters of tiny air bubbles, which the mother spider takes down by diving upon her back, with the bubble entangled in her legs. All spiders begin nest building

At seven weeks old trapdoor spimake little nests the size of a cent, and, of course, something haphazard and awry. No young spider, in fact, builds a workmanlike nest, although the creatures have from two to eight eyes each. youngsters appear to use their spinnerets y, much as children build doll houses. Spiderwebs once had a great vogue as . They were held specific for consumption, and certain fevers, as well as the best of styptics. They have still that last use. Even spurting arterial blood may be checked if not wholly stanched by a generous handful of cobwebs held hard against the wound.

They will neither build new nests nor repair They have moreover a certain prescience which foretells weather changes. Where-fore if you see a half-destroyed web with spider body making haste to build it over, though the sun may shine and winds caress, be certain stormy weather is not twelve hours away.

Few more wonderful adaptations are seen in the whole round of nature than the webs spiders spin to entrap the wary ant. They are not high hung, lacy affairs, caressing every breeze, but low-set silken tubes stretched in the grass, the crevices of rock or about tree roots. Ants of every size creep heedlessly into them. The spiders eat them with relish, but occasionally a very little spider and a very big ant engage in a duel to the death. If the spider can bite the ant can sting-and does it with a right good will. The spider does does of a wasp or bee too strong to be safely attacked. Such an insect, threatens destruction to the web, is often cut out of it by the web builder. The en-tangling cables are not loosed, but the web rays neatly snipped in two, first those underneath and at the very last the highest filament. Often the letting go of s a captive means destruction to half the But some spiders are wiser than people. They know not merely when they have enough, but when they have too

The license of A. R. Sheperd as a master plumber was today, at his own request, revoked by the District Commissioners.

#### AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP

ARE OFTEN MORE SERIOUS THAN THE

Physicians and grip sufferers alike are agreed that the after-effects of the disease are more to be feared than the acute attack; you can never be

sure that the disease has left the system com-La Grippe naturally attacks the weakest organ and leaves it still weaker.

Not only pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis and throat trouble follow the grip, but kidney, liver and stomach are troubles just as liable to result, provided any of these organs should happen to be

in a weak condition at the time of attack. To get rid of the grip germ, to get it entirely out of the system and blood, few remedies are so good and none safer than Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; they are not a compound of powerful and dangerous drugs, but a pleasant, palatable, convenient remedy in tablet form, composed of the wholesome root and similar germicide remedies, which are tion and diseases of the throat and air passages

perfectly wholesome and harmless to the system, t death to the germs of grip, catarrb, consump-Mrs. Chas Gormley of Memphis says: Last winter an attack of the grip left me with weak back, a persistent cough and loss of flesh and appetite. with little or no improvement, I finally bought re, and as they were pleasant and convenient to take I used them at all times of day or night, and I was astonished to secure such fine solts from so pleasant and convenient a medicine. In two weeks my cough disappeared, my appetite returned. I improved in flesh and color, and no one would now think that I had ever had

My druggist told me he sold more of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, for the cure of grip, colds and catarth, than any other similar medicines.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD CARNEGIE'S GREAT OFFER

Details Completed for Annual Meet of Athletic Association.

RACE IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER

Military Athletes From Out of Town May Compete.

DISCHARGES AND ELECTIONS

The many members of the District of Co lumbia National Guard interested in athletics are devoting the major portion of their time and attention these days to preparations for the third annual indoor meet of the Athletic Association, D. C. N. G. The arrangements, in a general way, for the meet have been completed. The games will occur in the drill hall of the Center Market armory the evening of Friday, April 19.

The board of control of the gymnasium at the Center Market armory consists of Major E. H. Neumeyer, president; Captain E. C. Edwards, custodian; Captain S. P. House, Captain Charles E. Swigart and Lieutenant P. Smith, recorder. Captain Edwards is the manager of the meet. The list of events includes a 50-yard dash,

a 50-yard dash in heavy marching order,

a half-mile run, a potato race, a pole-vaulta half-mile run, a potato race, a pole-vaulting contest, a running high jump, a tug-of-war team contest, a National Guard relay team contest, a match relay and an obstacle race in heavy marching order.

Each of these events will be for the championship of the Athletic Association of the D. C. N. G. Prizes will be provided for each contest. The wearing of spiked shoes is prohibited. No one will be allowed to compete in any of the events, with the exception of the match relay, who is not regularly enlisted in the guard and whose enlistment paper is not on file at whose enlistment paper is not on file at militia headquarters.

Athletic Specialties.

Between each event of the foregoing program athletic specialties will be presented. It is expected that representatives of the 5th Maryland Regiment, the 4th Maryland Regiment, the Y. M. C. A. of this city, the Central High School of this city and other organizations will participate in matches

A new feature of the coming meet will be an obstacle relay in heavy marching order. This should prove to be interesting as well as amusing. The 50-yard dash in heavy marching order will also be a novelty. It is hoped to arrange match relays between the Y. M. C. A. and Central High School of this city and between a team of Baltimore guardsmen and one from the

The gymnasium of the association is well The gymnasium of the association is well filled nightly with guardsmen endeavoring to get in shape for the contest. The companies that are prominently represented in this preparatory work include Company A, 2d Battalion; Company B, 2d Battalion; Company D, 2d Battalion; Company A, 3d Battalion; Company A, 6th Battalion; Company C, 5th Battalion, and the ambulance pany C, 5th Battalion, and the ambulance

For Disregard of Orders.

In an order to the engineer corps, First Lieut. Roy B. Hayes, commanding, announces that a previous order required that is about the fiercest of the spiders, though nounces that a previous order required that it a rare privilege to be permitted to furin case of absence from certain assemblies, nish the money as needed for the buildings, and in captivity will stalk its own image including that of the 4th of March excuses should be applied for in advance of the respective dates of assemblies. For asobedience of these orders Lieut. Hayes has reground, a tunnel, about three inches deep, with a branch sloping upward and closed by an inner door opening downward. The outer door which opens newerd to of the absent without leave in disobedience of or-ders and are warned that more severe official action will be taken if such absence be

The frequent absences from drill without of some of the men named is noted, says Lieut. Hayes in his order. "Such ab-sence is not only in violation of the sworn obligation of the individual soldier, but is a serious obstacle to the welfare of the corps, and cannot be tolerated."

Conspicuously Successful. Relative to the supplying of coffee and

sandwiches to the brigade during the halt at the Capitol the 4th of March, the commanding general has addressed the following communication to Maj. E. H. Neumeyer, commissary general, District of Co-

"I want to gratify myself to the extent of putting on record my appreciation of the work done by you in the feeding of the origade the 4th of March. No matter how well we may do anything, there is ordinarily no escape from criticism, but in this cordant note. In view of the fact that you always do everything well, it does not sur-prise me that the work of your department n connection with the inaugural parade was conspicuously successful, but n of surprise should not result in a lack of courteous gratitude. The entire brigade is under obligations to you for the thorough manner in which your department did its

Scores of Company Match.

The company match for March, post; oned from inauguration week, was shot Thursday and Friday evenings of this week in the rifle gallery at the Center Market armory. The highest score was made by the team representing Company C, 6th Battalion, its total being 234. The scores of the other teams were: Company A, 6th Battalion, 231; Company A, 5th Battalion, 227; Company A, 3d Battalion, 224; Company C. 5th Battalion, 211; Company A, 2d Bat-Company D, 5th Battalion, 186; Company B, 1st Separate Battalion, 182, and Company D. 1st Separate Battalion, 177; Com-B, 2d Battalion, 223; Company D, 4th Battalion, 217; Company B, 4th Battalion, 217; Company C, 1st Battalion, 215; 4th Battallon, 190; Company D. 2d Battalon, 179, and Company D, 1st Battalion,

The enlisted men of the second division, Naval Battalion, have been ordered to assemble the evening of the 22d instant for the purpose of electing an ensign,

A first lieutenant will be elected by the enlisted men of Company A, 3d Battalion, the evening of the 23d instant, they having been ordered to assemble for that pur-

On their own applications Private Elliott A. Hoopes, Engineer Corps, and Landsman Robert O. Ford, 1st Division, Naval Bat-talion, have been honorably discharged.

Private John L. Harbaugh, Company 5th Battalion, has been honorably dis-charged by reason of removal from the

Landsman C. Stanley Klein, 1st Division, Company D, 1st Battalion, as a private.

Second Lieut. J. G. Stelle, Company D, 5th Battalion, has tendered his resignation. Our Wonderful Silk Industry.

From Leslie's Weekly. It was the current belief only a few years ago that the silk industry could never be a success in the United States. It was thought that in this line of trade we could never hope to compete with France and other European countries. Climatic conditions and other natural causes were supposed to be against the development of the silk business here. But facts and figures now tell a different story. Even the French trade papers, according to one of our con-suls in France, concede that the United States is likely to take the lead among the silk producers of the world. During the last three years the consumption of raw silk in the United States has exceeded that silk in the United States has of France. One trade paper says the producing power of the United States has pansion that ours does not possess," it adds. These statements, taken together with the fact that the use of silk goods and silk combinations is rapidly increasing ev-erywhere, indicate that the silk industry

## FILIPINO MUSICIANS

WILL BUILD SIXTY-FIVE LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Plan Will Require an Outlay of Over Five Million of Dollars.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give to the city of New York \$5,200,000 for the erection of sixty-five branch library buildings provided the city furnished the sites and a fund for the maintenance of the libraries. The offer was made in a letter from Mr. Carnegie to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations), written on March 12.

Mr. Carnegie's offer was yesterday officially made known to Mayor Van Wyck, for the trustees of the New York Public Library, by George L. Rives, the secretary of the board. Mr. Rives embodied in his etter the communication received from Dr. Billings by the trustees at the same time that Mr. Carnegie's proposal was laid before them by the director of the library.

Dr. Billings says that he has had several talks with Mr. Carnegie on the subject, and at these conferences he made suggestions which related mainly to a free public library system for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. He says that he told Mr. Carnegie that such a system should include the great central reference library at 42d street and 5th avenue, about forty branch libraries for circulation, small distributing centers in those public school buildings which are adapted to such pur-poses, and a large traveling library system operated from the central building.
Dr. Billings also gave his views as to

the proper size for the reading rooms for adults of the libraries, the number of volumes of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, at-lases, etc., each library should have, the average cost of the sites and equipments of the libraries, an estimated cost of the maintenance of the system and other data. He further says that he told Mr. Carnegie hat about twenty-five libraries would be required for the other boroughs. He furnished Mr. Carnegie with data regarding the libraries of Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Greater New York and the contract made by the city of Buffalo with the Buffalo Public Library. Dr. Billings thought the contract would probably throw some light on the question of how best to provide for the maintenance of a free public library system for New York. Dr. Billings, more-over, told Mr. Carnegie that he estimated the cost of site and equipment for each building at from \$75,000 to \$125,000, and the cost of maintaining the system in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at

Mr. Carnegle's Letter.

Mr. Carnegie's letter to Dr. Billings, lated the 12th instant, is as follows: "Our conferences upon the needs of Greater New York for branch libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district have convinced me of the wisdom of your plans.

Sixty-five branches strike one at first as very large order, but as other cities have found one necessary for every 60,000 or 70,000 of population, the number is not ex-

libraries at, say, \$80,000 each, being \$5,-200,000 for all. If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the Central Library, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance as built, I should esteem say \$5,200,000. Sixty-five libraries at one stroke probably breaks the record, but this is the day of big operations, and New York is soon to be the biggest of cities."

Acceptance Probable. Officials of the city are of the opinion hat this offer will be accepted. It is reported that Mr. Carnegie may give \$25,000,000 for the erection of build. ings in Pittsburg and for the endowment of the proposed technical school there. A dispatch states that Mr. Carnegie has offered to give \$1,000,000 to St. Louis for a library if the city would furnish the site and guarantee a fund of \$150,000 yearly for the maintenance of the institution. site has already been selected.

SOCIALISTIC THEORIES.

in Englishman's Views on the Government Ownership of Telegraph. "In the defeat of Mr. Bryan and the smothering of socialistic theories and tendencies by republican success at your last election," said Alfred J. Ford of London at the Raleigh to a Star reporter, "I notice that there appears now to be but little agitation in the United States for government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, savings banks, pawn shops on a large scale, grain storehouses, abattoirs and pretty much every other kind of industry which socialistic enthusiasts believe can be operated better by the central power of the government than by individuals. However, we are all entitled to our opinions, but the subsidence of these schemes so suddenly with the advent of good times and resumption of power by republicans ought to be a matter of national notice and a cause for general reolding. It would appear to me to indicate that the people of this country are too busy making money and building homes to lend their attention to matters and theories which in dull times seem to

turn over and take a firmer bulldog bite on the public's leg.
"The correctness or incorrectness of these theories is a matter of individual vo-lition. Their supporters, however, like to point out the 'success' of the British pos-tal telegraph. This 'success,' from a financial and remunerative standpoint, will be better appreciated by the American public when it is digested with the cold fact that system is operated at a loss approximating £550,000, or about \$2,900,000, per an num, with no signs of decrease, but evi-dences of increase, and that the government has lost over £7.500,000, or about \$37,000,000, in the operation of the system. "If the British government can lose this arge maximum sum in a small, compact territory, thickly populated, what the United States government would lose would be a matter of interesting conject ure. Personally, I think centralization of power in the government by the 'control of everything is bad, and would appear to e against what Americans define as their institutions.' I suppose, however, that these doctrines are used mainly at the time of elections and in the nature of political clubs to control votes.'

Charles Hill was today charged in the Police Court with assaulting Peter Cooper and also with having a pistol concealed on his person. He asked for a trial by jury and was released on bonds to await further

The Symptoms of a Cold and the Grip are Coincident.

of difference is the great prostration of Grip. The use of "77" will break up Grip and Colds, and its tonicity orevents the prostration by sustaining the

LTDr. Humphreys' Book mailed free. Homphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. Wil-

One Hundred Members.

#### BECAME AGUINALDOS MUSICAL ESCORT

The Manila Saloon and Abolition of the Canteen.

The Filipinos are intensely fond of music. Lack of means has prevented them in the past from advancement, but when the dove of peace has made a permanent home on the islands rapid progress will be made. They have many musicians there now who have stirred the American bands men deeply. Previous to the unpleasantness Manila boasted of a native band composed of a hundred members, which was famous throughout the east. When Agulnaldo returned from paid exile to Cavite in 1898 this band became his personal musical escort. Its members had deserted in a body from Spanish jurisdiction.

Shortly after the arrival of the first expedition to Cavite Gen. Anderson, who was a strict disciplinarian, had a review of all the American troops. This was held on the old plaza between the arsenal and the town. The spectators were representatives of the navy, newspaper men, natives and the Spanish prisoners of Aguinaldo, the latter filling the windows of the old dungeons which faced the plaza. There were three American bands in the review—14th Infantry, 1st California and the 2d Oregon. The Americans had finished their part and were returning to barracks when we were startled by peculiar but melodious music, which proved to be from Aggie's band, marching through the streets, followed by a detachment of insurgent troops.

This band serenaded Gen. Anderson at the Cavite argenal July 4, 1898, and Jon.

the Cavite arsenal July 4, 1898, and I enjoyed its playing to the point of cheering. Its members had mostly reed instruments and many cornets. There were over fifty members present on that occasion, but they played so low and sweet that it was not possible to hear them 100 yards away. They evidently had not reached the classi-cal stage, as their program was tuneful

The writer's musical education has been confined to the unclassical grade, from which he does not wish to soar. The Filipino band's selections were very touch-ing, and I venture to say that the majority of the small number of Americans present were affected more by music that day than at any time or by any band in the past I thoroughly agreed with a 14th Infantry musician, and a good one, who remarked "They are artists, every one of thems"

Leader Handled the Bass Drum. The leader of the band was the bass drum player, and he alone was worth the price, as it was joy for the eye to watch his evolutions. When the concert was over and the band started off with a lively march this gentleman went through an act with hands and feet which put a fitting climax to the entertainment. The Americans were thoroughly surprised and pleased, and they stood around the plaza in groups discussing the Filipinos long after they had departed. Mr. O. K. Davis, the correspondent who at that time represented Harper's and the New York Sun, was an enthusiastic admirer of this band, and he gave it columns of praise

The members of the band followed Aguin-aldo's fortunes, and it is hard to tell what has become of them, but I hope they are still intact, but loyal to the United States. I should like to see them take a trip through the United States. They would make a profound impression.

The guitar, of course, is the favorite instrument, of which the Filipinos are generally masters. They play them very lightly, and after dark the sweet music can be heard faintly from the open windows. Our popular melodies appeal very strongly to the Filipino, particularly those of a pathetic nature. "After the Ball" was favorite with them, as I do not belie there was a native within ten miles of Mastory of humanity. "A Hot Time in the old Town' was also a strong favorite

Filipinos, particularly of the better class, are polished in politeness and social eti-quette, and they were not favorably impressed with the brusqueness of the west an ordinary business proposition they in to opening up the question at issue. They annot understand why Americans wish to do things in such a rush, as there is so nuch time in the tropics and there is al-

ways a manana. Saloons in Manila.

The large number of saloons in Manila since American occupation has been the subject of much controversy of late, but the number has been exaggerated. There are not as many places where liquor is sold today as there were under Spanish rule, when the license was only a trifle. The impure water of Manila and Cavite is largely responsible for so many saloons. boiled and filtered. The muddy Potomac is

American soldiers were warned not to drink this water unless boiled, and if caught violating the order they were subect to a court-martial. The temperance irinks sold at the average bar were of ocal manufacture and equally as danger ous to health as the water. American ginger ale was sold by the commissary, it was not always obtainable. Tha the principal reason why so much beer is consumed by the Americans in Manila.

Now that the army canteen is abolishe look for a large death list regularly from the islands, as the men will quenc ics, with native drinks. The temperat oldiers will not be able to get the ginger ale as a canteen run on strictly tem perance principles cannot support itself.

I see by the late dispatches from large army posts that the abolishment of the canteen has been attended by dire results. Should one wish to investigate the difference before and after at the average post Washington barracks, at the foot of 41/2 street, can be taken as a sample. the guard house is crowded beyond ca-pacity with men confined since beer and light wines were taken off the canteen list se men committed misdemeanors while under the influence of the vilest of whisky The nearest saloon being fully a mile from the men's quarters, they load up with bottles, with the consequence that they are not in condition in the morning for

Filipino Barber Shops. Filipino barber shops should be avoided A Weary Willie beard should be cultivated

military duties.

in preference. They have straight-back chairs, with a cushion behind, to reach stretch your neek iso an alarming extent. Their razors are mayer sharp, as the natives have no beard to speak of. They make a pretense of sharpening them upon a piece of wood which is as light as paper. They have perfect confidence in themselves, these barbers, as they start the misery in a business like way. They apparently do not hotiff the tears which are forced to your eyes, nor the anxious glances toward the artist from time to time. When the deed is done the joy of relief is too great, and you are liable to pay double price, so bleased are you that your life has been spared. The artist will accept any price, providing it be greater than his charge to his countrymen.

There are a number of first-class Spanish tonsorialists in Manila who do good work in a provokingly slow manner. Time is no affair of theirs, and every customer is expected to spare at least an hour before restretch your neck toban alarming extent

pected to spare at least an hour before re Manila is now provided with many Amer

Manila is now provided with many American barbers with up-to-date chairs. The sidewalks of their shops are generally crowded with natives watching the Americanos at their work.

For the sake of those poor little horses I trust they have started an electric carrest system in Manila. When we first entered the city one miserable pony weighing probably 500 pounds was required to have a car containing forty passengers. An extra pony assisted at the steep grade on the Spanish bridge.

The pony was all right on a level track, but after a stop could not budge his mammoth load, and the passengers were forced.

# Native Band in Manila Composed of Composed MAYOR OF DETROIT

THE AVERAGE BARBER Says He is in Much Better Physical Condition Since Using Paine's Celery Compound.



"DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22, 1901.

"Some time ago, attracted by the very high testimonials published as to the efficacy of Paine's celery compound, I took it on trial for impaired digestion and consequent nervousness. I found very great benefit from its use, and, therefore, desire to bear this testimony to any who may be influenced to try this remedy by my experience with it. WILLIAM C. MAYBURY."

William C. Maybury is now serving his third | E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Materia erm as Mayor of Detroit, Mich. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from Michi gan, re-elected in 1884, serving during the 48th Congress on the Judiciary Committee, and in the 49th on the Ways and Means Committee. leisure is devoted to the affairs of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, to attentions to the aged, the sick

In the light of many such public indorsements as the above from Mayor Maybury, it is easy to see why Paine's celery compound is displacing all other

It has been truthfully said that the men and women who use and recommend Paine's celery compound are not the class of people who take doubtful remedies and patent medicines. Paine's nothing better, if they are looking for a spring celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not secret preparation. It is the formula of Edward

Medica in the Dartmouth Medical School. It is the only great popular remedy for blood and medical services, the ablest and the most influen

That this remedy has succeeded from the start is not astonishing. Thousands owe to it restored in place of lassitude and despondency, and allows vitality, sound sleep, better digestion, freedom from pain, stronger nerves and purer blood,

BIGGEST OF ALL BIRDS.

Weighs Forty Pounds.

The subject of big birds has recently been

discussed by many ornithologists, with a

view to ascertaining which flying bird is

In the New York Zoological Gardens is a

specimea of the condor. This huge feath-

ered freak belongs to the family which

produces the largest known bird. Not only

in its flight it goes higher than any other

South America produces the largest con-

dors. Some of them weigh more than

forty pounds and measure from tip to tip

from fifteen to eighteen feet. Their strength

has been noted on more than one occasion

When von Humboldt was making observations in South America near Mount Chim

borazo he saw condors flying high over the top of the mountain. Their altitude must

the flight of the condor consists in its abil-

ity to fly upward without flapping its wings. This it does in a series of circles which en-

cles of opening spiral.

The condor has also the power of poising liself absolutely still in the air. Darwin observed a condor at a great altitude remain perfectly still for half an hour. No

movement was observed during this period, though doubtless there must have been

The next largest bird to the condor is the

harpy eagle, found both in South America and the Philippines. These birds do not

weigh so much as condors and the spread

They are far more fierce in their manne

of attack, however, and are more dreaded

named by a Jesuit traveler, who first took note of their predatory character. He re-called the ancient mythological tales about

the Greek harples, which were wont to fly down on festive occasions, destroying ev-

erything with a reach and even carrying off

The harpy eagle is larger than an other bird of the eagle class. Its weight and stretch of wing from tip to tip make it rank as the second largest bird that flies. It has a spread of wing from eight to

twelve feet.

The harpy eagle is very swift, being easily able to outstrip the birds upon which it preys. It has also very keen vision. It is able to see, so those say who have closely observed it, a white patch no larger than a hen's egg on a green tree or field two wiles distant

imperceptible movement

of wing is not so large.

by natives.

to be more than that of a man.

have been not less than 23,000 feet. A remarkable feature in connection with

the largest in the world.

living creature.

The use of this marvelous remedy, now spring is sluggish blood and tired nerves and a healthy, en ergetic condition-between sickness and health spring days in making sick and even despairing people well should compel the attention of every judicious person who is out of health in this spring of 1901.

Thousands have been benefited: thousands have een cured by Paine's celery compound when everything else failed.

to alight and assist, or remain stationary. The boys used to call it "working their passage." The American authorities com-The Great South American Condor pelled the company to put on an extra Four of them would have been From the New York World.

The trip is divided into sections, marked by sign posts. The fare is two cents per section. A coupon is given to the passenger for each section, which he must retain, as an inspector is liable to jump the car at any point, and they must be shown him request, as he has the air of one great in authority.

Ill-Fated Steamer.

The ill-fated steamer Rio de Janeiro, which recently sank near San Francisco, had a hard time of it of late years. She was a chartered transport during 1899, tak-ing one-half of the 35th Volunteer Infantry from Portland, Ore., to Manila. was on the transport Sikh, which carried the balance of the regiment. The two steamers made the trip in sight of each other. They were the largest boats that ever went up the Columbia river to Port-land. The entire country turned out to

visit them. On the way over there were several deaths on the Rio, caused, it was said, by tainted fresh beef put on at San Francisco, which caused considerable excitement at government. The Sikh also had trouble with the fresh beef, which was found to be unfit for issue when Honolulu was reached. The commanding officer acted promptly and a board was called, which ordered the beef thrown overboard.

The Sikh landed her troops at Manila

without a death or even a man sick. They were in such a good physical condition that sued to them on the transport. It was several days before the troops on the Rio de Janeiro were able to take the field. Every transport that leaves San Francisco has aboard an undertaker and empartment at the rate of \$100 per month and board. His duty is to embalm any person dying en route. A large number of metal caskets is carried by all transports

for this purpose.

During 1898 any person dying on a transport was buried at sea, with the exception of officers and influential persons. I witnessed my first burial of this kind near the Island of Guam. The unfortunate was Private Cunningham of the 2d Oregon Infantry. He was unable to rally from an operation for appendicitis. He was the first American soldier to die on the Pacific since the late unpleasantness.

He was buried at sea while negotiations were in progress on the island for the evacuation by the Spanish. It would have taken considerable trouble to have had the burial on land, but we could not under-

burial on land, but we could not under-stand why it was not done, being so close

She-"How dare you kiss me before ask-

tial persons in the country, as well as the most the extraordinary worth of Paine's celery com-

The wealthiest family in the land can secure remedy. It is easily within reach of the humblest ehold, as thousands of grateful letters testify.

It drives the poison germs of deep-seated disease from the blood. It procures sleep, so necessar to brain and nerves. It brings buoyancy of spirit the overtaxed system to start fairly on the road t bealth.

measure to the wild goose, though it is not so large as the European bustard.

Bustards do not resemble in the least—as some have imagined—the buzzards of North

America. The former are related to the crane and plover family, whereas buzzards belong to the hawk family, and are never eaten. Owing to its weight and size, the bustard holds a place next to the harpy eagle. Bustards do not fly rapidly and are more harm-ess than the harpy.

Wild turkeys come next to bustards, both in size and spread of wing. Audubon made observations of turkeys weighing more than thirty pounds. Tame turkeys also is the condor the largest bird that flies, but reach that w The spread of wing of the turkey is not

so great as that of either the harpy eagle or the bustard. Hence the wild turkey has to be relegated to a fourth place in the list of "biggest birds." Wild swans come next in this catalogue of large birds. Some wild swans have been

found to weigh twenty-eight pounds. It is estimated that the weight of these birds sometimes approaches thirty pounds. The spread of wing of the wild swan is not very great, seldom exceeding six feet. As to expanse of wing, it seems the albatross holds the palm. Its stretch from wing to wing is often as great as seventeen

Next to these comes the golden eagle. This bird weighs generally about twelve ounds and its wing measurement is sever to eight feet.

"great American eagle," which typifies the Union, seldom exceeds ten pounds in weight, and its wing stretch is not often more than seven feet. This bird can, how-ever, ascend to such a height that it disappears from view.

Grey or Gray! From the Academy.

Do you write grey or gray? If you are wise you write both, giving to each its special application. Exactly what that application should be is not so easily expressed, but who does not feel that some things are grey and others gray? Mr. Bradley tells us of an inquiry into the question of usage made by Dr. Murray in 1893. The replies showed that "in Great Britain the form grey is the more frequent in use, notwithstanding the authority of Johnson and later English lexicographers, who have all given the preference to gray. In answer to questions as to their practice, the printers of the Times stated that they always used the the Times stated that they always used the form gray; Messrs. Spottliswood and Messrs. Clowes always used grey; other eminent printing firms had no fixed rule. Many correspondents said that they used the two forms with a difference of meaning or application, the distinction most generally recognized being that grey denotes a more delicate or a lighter tint than gray. Others considered the difference to be that gray is a 'warmer' color or that it has a mixture of red or brown. There seems to be nearly absolute unanimity as to the spelling of 'the Scots Greys,' 'a pair of greys.' 'Yet grey has more of sentiment, gray more of color. from st reor, but i. K.

Next to the harpy eagle in weight, but mot so great in spread of wing, comes the bustard. Bustards have been known to weigh thirty pounds, but their wing spread is never more than nine feet. In early days bustards inhabited the central and northern parts of Europe, but they were much sought after for their delicate flesh.

In Canada the bustard corresponds in a of The Star.